## IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Preparation for War Between the Argentine Confederation and Buenos

Ayres. Unnos Ayres river steamers fired on off ro-baric—the american stramer ascurcion, with how. Me. Yancey on board also attacked from THE BATTRIES—COLONEL SANTA CRUZ ORDERS
THE FIRE FROM ROSARIO—URQUIZA ACCEPTS THE
MEDIATION OF THE UNITED STATES—POURTH OF
JULY—COLONEL GALLO, THE CHILEAN REVOLUTIONIST, IN BUENOS AYRES—THE HOPEINS' RAILROAD CONTRACT—CITY IMPROVEMENTS—TRADE

rick, at this port from Buenos Ayres, we have files of pa-pers from that city dated on the 12th of July. The Hayes sailed on the 16th of that month, and her ad-

The Confederation had fired the first hostile shot from

The American steamer Ascuncion, on her way to Rosa-rio direct, having the Hon. Mr. Yancey, United States Minister, Captain Steadman, United States Navy, and others of our citizens on board, was also fired on. The mmander acting for the Confederation stated, in expla-tion to Mr. Yancey, that the act was done in mistake, e Ascuncion having been taken for a steamer of Buenos

Burnos Aruss, July 12, 1859.

Destruction of Animal Life by Drought—Urquiza Willing
for Peace—Buenos Ayres Hesitales and Asks Security.

The distressing winter that is more and basic Security.

tendered by the United States legation, and accord-'Mr. Yancey has come to Buenos Ayres to make the b friendly tender to this government. Thus far it not meet with cordiality. This government seems far to have the advantage. Appearances are that it and money, and enthusiasm, the advantages are in cordinate of Buenos Ayres. At this late hour for Urquiza no me willing to negociate is taken as a confession of eness. Again, this government asks that the United so r some other responsible government shall become rity for the compliance with the contract which the edgestion may make.

Security for the Compliance with the Confederation may make.

As diplomacy is more of a habit in these lands than hard fighting, it is uncertain which may be the result of the proposition of the United States Minister.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Commercial Times of Buenos Ayres, dated on the 9th of July, has the following summary of previous

ents:—

Monday, the 4th of July, being the anniversary of the claration of the Independence of the United States, the agrazu hoisted the stars and stripes at the fore, and shore batteries saluted with twenty-one guns. On Tuesday the unwonted sight of four steamers enterthe port at one time met the eyes of outlookers from beach. They were the steamers of the State squadar returning from San Nicolas, accompanied by the aguazu, bringing the late garrison of Martin Garcia; she ka detachment of the First regiment National Guards a relief; among them went Don Hector Varela and two unger brothers.

sok a detachment of the First regiment National Guards is a relief; among them went Don Hector Varela and two comper brothers.

The Hon. Benjamin Yancey, and Captain Steadman, of the United States Navy, arrived here on Wednesday by the Assuncion; their visit will be but a short one, as they etarn by the same steamer. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins also sturned by the same vessel from a trip to the Parana.

Colonel Gallo, who commanded the revolutionary army of the on the occasion of their last defeat, has arrived in its city. It is stated that the defeat was partly the result of treachery; at a critical part of the action a regiment of Zouaves found their cartridges filled with sand; two flicers upon whom suspicion fell were immediately shot y Gallo; but the trick was done, the effects unavoidable. Letters from San Nicolas state that the troops desatched hence on the 25th ult. arrived on the following fonday without any novelty worth recording, save that he Constitucion lost a boat in a collision with the Peisaer rigenting, beyond which no damage was done. The Capille grounded, but was helped off by the Constitucion. The Confederacion states that last month the Portunese brig Improvise was fired upon by the battery established on the island of Martin Garcia. No damage was lone, and the brig proceeded on her way.

The schooner Magdalena, loaded in Montevideo with rens and ammunition for the government of the Provinces, went down in the harbor on the night of the 30th; are the provinces, went down in the harbor on the night of the 30th; are her before the cartain vessels of the squadron has excited the anger of the Nacional, which declares that the State has a right to the services of the best men.

The new town of Meric is now fully marked out, and the government surveyor has passed to San Isidro to regulate certain boundaries in that town.

The sas of the gaslamps. No bad idea.

The gold medal of honer which was presented to stoner Posadas by his excellency the Governor, in recognition of the important services rendered

Agricolas Rurales, has been forwarded by said gentleman to his royal highness Prince Albert.

Sunday, 26th June, was appointed as the day of thanks giving for the success of British arms in India, and the theaksgiving prayer appointed by the church was introduced into service. The Rev. Mr. Adams, the incumbent, preached a powerful sermon on the text (Palm cill., verse 10): "He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities."

The same paper adds:—Throughout the Provinces the greatest ignorance prevails as to what is going forward; even foreign diplomatic agents know little or nothing of the movements and declarations of the government of this State, owing to the great interruption of communications. Under the head Official Documents we publish a translation of the contract entered into by the government with Messrs. Ocampo and Hopkins, for the construction of the long talked of railway to San Fernando. The terms could hardly be more favorable to the company. We have been informed that a contractor for the construction of the line may be expected from England in four months, when no time will be lost in pushing the works forward to completion, although eighteen months are allowed for getting ready the first half league for the service of the public. Two years have nearly elapsed since the first contract was entered into with Mr. Hopkins, since when the crisis and a number of other unforseen obstacles have intervened to prevent its fulfilment, the least of which has not been the opposition of rival interests in this city itself. Over all Mr. Hopkins has at last triumphed.

The Confederacion announces that William Mackinlay, Eng., was no longer recognized in Rosario as consul of Sweden and Norway, in consequence of too great freedom in the expression of his political opinions.

In Buence Ayres city nothing of particular importance has occurred. Trade is wofully dul; onness show a disposition to rise; rates of produce speculative.

THE WAR MOVEMENTS. FIRST SHOTS BETWEEN THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERA-

FIRED AT.
[From the Buenos Ayres Commercial Times, July 0.]
At last we have signs of movement. The Asuncion,
Wednesday last, brought us word of the firing of the

FIRED AT.

[From the Buenos Ayres Commercial Times, July 9.]
At last we have signs of movement. The Asuncion, on Wednesday last, brought us word of the firing of the first cannon.

Last week, in accordance with orders from here, the two Muratoris with the General Pinto and Buenos Ayres proceeded up the rivers—rumored destination Corrientes. They arrived off Researio before sunrise on the morning of the 2d inst., and passed the town without molestation; but on arriving in front of the encampment of General Francia, a plunging fire of cannon and musketry was opened upon them from the heights, and continued until they had passed out of range. The crews of the two steamers were at their quarters the whole time, but the commanders wisely abstained from returning the fire, and ran the gauntlet unscathed, one ball merely striking the funnel of the Buenos Ayres.

Higher up the river the same steamer encountered an Argentine schooner, with two iron guns, a brass field piece, and some two hundred and odd round shot, consigned to Colonel Santa Cruz, Reasrio; the armament was immediately taken possession of, and the schooner allowed to pursue her voyage. From the Diamante, the place where the troops from Entre Ries have crossed, to Santa Fre, Commandant Muratori writes to the Minister of Warwith details of the above occurrences.

On the following day, about half past four in the after-zoon, the American steamer Asuncion made her appearance off the same point, steering direct for the port of Rosario. The Hon. Benjamin Yaneey, Captain Steadman of the United States Navy and Marines, and Mrs. Hopkins, were dining at the time in the cabin, when the boom of a gun and whiz of a round shot sent the pilot running in to tell them that the battery was firing upon them. The storped and anchor dropped in twenty fathoms of water, with a four-knot current running, but two more shots the only makefaction they could get was that it was a stopped and anchor dropped in twenty fathoms of water, were fined at them—one after the ressel had swan

The Massachusetts Encampment.

Head-Quarters, Camp Massacrusserts, Soptember 8—2 P. M. }
The Grand March of Seven Dusty Miles—A Poore Style Military Tactics—The Second Regiment—Major Roge Battalion, &c., &c.

gulations. He therefore ordered his corps to keep quiet creditable to the Commander-in-Chief, and to the larg

boiled clams to attract custom, there was nothing in that cord expected to be overrun with villains during the en

has taken the responsibility of leaving the feminines to protect themselves, and withdrawn his forces and assigned other duties for them.

This morning the troops underwent a drill by companies, battalions and regiments. The Second regiment, under Colonel Cowdin, was a very attractive feature of the morning display. The National Lancers, Captain Kenny, were out with the lark, numbering 127 strong. This is the greatest display the Lancers ever made, and their friends in New York will be glad to learn that the corps is so handsomely thriving. The exertions of their indefatigable commander deserves such a reward.

Major Rogers' battalion of infantry do not appear to be in good spirits to-day. They are a fine corps, and it won't do for them to allow their spirits to droop. Their uniform is too costly.

Some people have been cruel enough to intimate that this encampment is a political manoeuvre on the part of Gov. Banks; but a sufficient answer to such a calumny is found in a sentence contained in his Excellency's general order No. 8, just issued, to wit:—that "the encampment is ordered for the especial benefit of the troops." Brigadier General Butler, who is the forechosen candidate of the democracy for Governor, need, therefore, labor under no apprehensions in regard to the ultra-military aspect his rival has assumed.

Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Concord, has been appointed that has assumed.

Among the accidents not reported to the papers I regret to chronicle that which occurred to Mr. J. W. Richardson, of the Courier office. He was kicked in the stomach by a horse, and his bowels laid open. He may survive.

stomach by a horse, and ms bowes land open. He may survive.

Twenty thousand spectators are on the field as I close this despatch. The Fitchburg Railroad Company have been offered \$30,000 for the profits accruing to the road from the encampment.

Boston, Sept. 9, 1859. Major General Wool arrived at Camp Massachusetts last evening, where he was received by the Commander in nany ladies. A monster concert, by eighteen bands of

This morning both branches of the Legislature, escorted brigade will be reviewed on Boston Common by the Go-

The three days, encampment of the State militia broke Among the most imposing features of to-day's proceed-ings was a review of the entire force by the Governor and Legislature, attended by General Wool and other disinguished guests. The column occupied one hour in passing. The troops subsequently formed in hollow square, when the Governor introduced General Wool, who was received with nine cheers and a salute of artillery. Brief speeches were made by Governor Banks, General Wool and Mr. Phelps, President headquarters. The weather has been delightful, and ex-

Mr. James Rowe, for many years cashier of this es-ablishment, died last evening at his residence in Lexington avenue. Mr. Rowe was a man of the strictest integrity of character, and one of those reliable men so necessary to the management of large enterprises. His modest and correct deportment in all relations of life won him many friends, and his premature death will be lamented by all who ever had any intercourse with him.

The usual meeting of the Health Commissioners took place yesterday in the Mayor's office. Dr. Gunn reported the arrival of a brig from Pernamsickness on board. They were allowed stream permits.
The Old Dominion, from Havana, having lain thirty
days in the lower bay, and no sickness occurring on board
of her, she was allowed to come up. ays in the lower only and no sickness occurring on hoard of hor, she was allowed to come up.

It was stated as a rule that vessels may in future come of the wharves above Clinton or Canal street thirty days fler they arrive at Quarantine.

The resolution to bring vessels to at the lower bay is escinded, and they may now be piloted to the upper as a company of the company of the

rescinded, and they may now be proceed to bay.

The Sardinian Consul stated that several cases of sickness, like typhus fever, have occurred on board the Italian brig Bennetto, now lying at a wharf in the city, and which recently arrived from Marsoilles. The matter was referred to the resident physician.

The Board then adjourned till Monday next at the customary hour.

Mr. Douglas and the Presidency.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
A Washington correspondent of your paper recently spoke of me as an advocate of the election of Mr. Douglas to the Presidency, and of my visit to the North as having something to do with the furtherance of his interests. As this statement has been widely reproduced at the South and is entirely without foundation, I desire to give it a prompt contradiction. I am not and never have been a supporter of Mr. Doughas for the Presidency. His views upon popular or "squatter" sovereignty in the Territories, as set forth in his late contribution to Harper's Magazino, as well as in his public speeches, I regard as at war with the fundamental principles of the federal government; and I do not believe that they will leave him a "corporal's guard" of supporters at the South.

As I was recently elected to the Alabama Legislature from Mobile, with a knowledge that I was opposed to Mr. Doughas' nomination, I am unwilling that a statement to the contrary should go without contradiction. Be pleased, therefore, to give this note a place in your columns.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1850.

A. B. MEEK. the Presidency, and of my visit to the North as having

Hings County Politics.

Democratic Assembly District Conventions to nominate delegates to the State Conventions were held yesterday. As near as can be ascertained the following delegates were chosen to represent the district named:—

First District—Tunis G. Bergen.

Second District—Patrick Keenan.

Third District—Hugh M'Laughlin.

Fifth District—June Craig.

Fourth District—June A. Dayton (probably).

### DISTRESSING CALAMITY AT HOBOKEN.

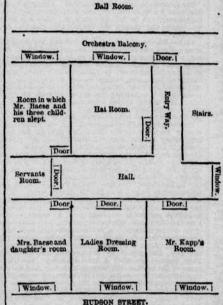
Pire-Suffocation of One of the Proprietors and his Three Daughters-Coroner's

yesterday morning, in the quiet city of Hoboken, in the yesterday morning, in the quiet city of Hoboken, in the destruction of the well known Harmonia Hotel, on Hudson street, and the suffocation of Mr. Charles Baese, the senior proprietor, and three of his daughters, Anna Theodora, Clara and Sophia. It appears from the evidence of Ferdinand Kapp, the junior partner, before the Coroner's jury, that an unusually hot fire was kept burning through out the day in the basement, and it is supposed to have ignited a pile of ballroom benches and tables, and so communicated fire to the building. The bodies were conand lacerating her face, neck, arms and legs in a shock

ing manner. They are both lying at the hospitable residence of Mr. John W. Harring, No. 77 Hudson terrace, under medical treatment.

The building is two story and a half high, with basement, built of brick, and has lately been improved by joining a brick building on the rear, covering the remainder of the lot. The basement was used as an eating apartment for the family of the proprietor, and the rear portion as a general kitchen for the hotel. The first floor was used in the front building as a bar and reading room, and in the rear as a billiard salcon. The second floor front was occupied by the Union Chess Glab and the Hudson Rife Company; an adjoining room was used as a parlor, and in the rear was situated the ball room. The property had not been thus improved long.

The following is a diagram drawn by our reporter on the spot, showing the upper story of the front building, occupied in part as a sleeping apartment by the inmates:—



lay in their little bed as though quietly asleep when found.

As soon as the alarm was given, Engine Company No. 1 was quickly on the spot, but the density of the smoke almost prevented any access to the building. The house was found to be closed in every part front and rear, and filled with smoke. Mr. Harring, residing in an adjoining building, was first awakened by the screams of Miss Mary Baese, from her chamber window, crying "For God's sake, save us!—Save us!" Mr. Harring ran out upon the balcony of his residence and saw smoke issuing from the second and third story windows of the hotel, and hearing the young lady's screams, ordered her to jump upon the balcony below, which she did. He then procured a ladder and rescued Mrs. Baese, but not being acquainted with the plan of the upper part of the house, could not tell where to look for the rest of the family. Mr. Kapp was awakened by the cries of the children, and jumping out of his bed discovered smoke rush-ed in upon him and almost suffocated him. He heard Mr. Baese encourage the children and would have ventured to them but for the smoke. Returning to his room he threw up the window and jumped out upon the balcony below,

Bacse encourage the children and would have ventured to them but for the smoke. Returning to his room he threw up the window and jumped out upon the balcony below, thus saving his life.

The affair has thrown a gloom over the entire city, where Mr. Bacse was everywhere known and highly respected. He was also proprietor of the cating saloon at No. 2. Barclay street, a resort for merchants and clerks in the neighborhood, and had been in charge of it the day before. Every effort was made by the Fire Department and citizens generally, who distinguished themselves in trying to brave the dangers of the fire and save the inmates.

before. Every effort was made by the Fire Department and citizens generally, who distinguished themselves in trying to brave the dangers of the fire and save the inmates.

The damage to the building will probably amount to \$1,800, which is understood to be covered by insurance. The stock of the building will probably amount to \$1,800, which is understood to be covered by insurance. The stock of the building will probably amount to \$1,800, which is understood to be covered by insurance. The general impression is, that if the location of Mr. Baese's room had been known, his own and the lives of his children would have been saved.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon Police Justice Fred. W. Bohnstedt, who is also one of the sounty Coroners, empanuelled the following jury and proceeded to hold an inquest:—

Joshua M. Brush, foreman, Fred. D. Gerke, Daniel L. Gavett, Jacob Gwyer, Ed. Schuller, James H. Wilson, Andrew Mount, Martin Lochure, Taylor Wainwright. Samuel W. Carey, Clerk of the Jury.

Previous to taking the testimony of the witnesses the jury proceeded to view the bodies. On returning to the hotel they proceeded to the room occupied by the Hadson county Riffes as an armory, where, after duly organizing, the following testimony was clicited:—

John Lewis, being duly sworn, deposed and said—Is a resident of Hoboken city; is Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department: was on the ground about half past three o'clock on Friday morning, a few minutes after the alarm was given; found engine No. 1 at work; on proceeding to the front of the hotel heard a man say that there were persons sleeping in the upper part; tried to force an entrance, but the smoke at the time was too dense; did not know in what part of the building the parties were; went into the residence of J. W. Harring, and passed into the yard, but could effect no entrance; came back, and finding the smoke not so dense as before, forced my way to the upper part of the house; met a man coming down, who said "there is no one up there;" still went up, and be

arrived.

By Mr. Brush—Do not know who broke in the front door.

By Mr. Wilson—Have no knowledge as to the origin of the fire.

By the Coroner—The main body of fire appeared to be near the stairs in the rear basement or kitchen; have taken every pains, but have failed to fix upon anything definite as to the origin of the fire.

By Mr. Wilson—Did not seem to be any place where an incendiary could have escaped; all was bolted tight, front and rear.

Ferdinand Kapp was the next witness. Being duly sworn, he deposed and said—Was junior partner of the establishment; being afflicted with a painful arm, retired at about half-past eleven o'clock; Mr. Baese came home about half an hour previous; there were several guests in the house when I retired; do not know how long they remained; was awakened about half-past twelve o'clock and still heard them below; I occupy the bedroom on the top story to the extreme southeast; was subsequently awakened by the cries of the children, got out of bed, opened the door, and found the smoke teo dense; threw up the window and cried "Fire;" then the plazza below; heard the voice of Raese, but could not see him; he was trying to encourage the children that he would save them; when I looked out of the window saw the private watchman attached to the United States Steam Battery Yard running towards the house with a light to give help, and saw a policeman (John Patterson) in front of the building; both cried "Fire" to raise an alarm; there was a fire in the stove all day; it was a hotter fire than usual; kept no servants; kept a porter; he does not sleep on the premises; he left the house about one o'clock; he lives on the lot in the rear of the hote! he always goos home out of the hote! he ready of the reading of Mr. Kapp's pyldence, which was read by the Clerk.)

fires to go out, the females were ironing on that day; there was a pie of tables and benches about three feet from the chimney; think these caught fire from the heat of the stove.

By Mr. Brush—The tables and benches had been piled there since last winter.

By the Coroner—The carpenter employed in the hotel was not at work at the lower part of the building, but on the roof.

John W. Harring was the third witness. Being duly sworn, deposed and said—Resided at 77 Hudson street, addining the hotel; was awakened about three o'clock Friday morning by hearing Miss Mary Baese crying at the top of her voice, "For God's sake, save us;" rushed ou upon my front balcony; saw smoke issuing in great vo lumes front the second and third story windows; there i a green blind or shade dividing the plazza of the hotel from mine; could not see the position of affairs; told Mar to leap out of the window upon the balcony; would no have done so had I known how matters stood; she carrie out my advice, but in her descent struck a projecting win dow shutter, and fell into the window of the second story breaking the glass and cutting herself most severely, so that she bled profusely; I mustered my strength, and succeed ed in pulling down the screen; leaped over upon the hote balcony, and raising Mary in my arms, bore her to mapartment; she begged me to save the rest of the family procured a fire ladder from a hook and ladder company and raised it up to the plazza, and then set it up agains the window of Mrs. Baese's room; on this ladder she es caped; not knowing the room occupied by Mr. Baese and children. I could not venture to find them.

By Mr. Brush—Have no idea as to the origin of the fire? Romeo F. Chabert, M. D., was the last witness sworn. Being duly sworn, deposed and gaid—Am resident physician of the city of Hoboken; was returning from a professional visit about half-past two o'clock Friday morning, had reached my chamber, and was about to retire when I was startled by the cry of "Fire," re-dressed myself, and went immediately t

Panes.

By the Coroner—Under the circumstances, neither of them could have been restored to life; they had been dead about half an hour when I first saw them.

This closed the evidence for to-day. The inquest adjourned until this afternoon, at two o'clock.

The funeral of the deceased will come off to-morrow.

Douglas Demolismen.—The National Era makes the following preface to a long article impugning the accuracy of Mr. Douglas as a historian in his recent copyrighted mani-

festo:—
We now propose to sift the matter to the bottom, and to satisfy every honest and fair-minded man who will read our article that the statement of Mr. Douglas in regard to what he styles "the Jeffersonian plan of a government for the Territories" is a gross perversion of the truth of history. This statement is the foundation upon which he builds his superstructure of "popular sovereignty:" and this proving to be a sandy foundation, his edifice falls to the ground as a matter of course.

SOUTHERN KNOW NOTHINGS FOR DICKINSON.—The Eagle

SOUTHERN KNOW NOTHINGS FOR DICKINSON.—The Eagle of the South (Fillmore) says:—
It is asserted that the New York delegation in the Charleston Convention will give a united support to Daniel S. Dickinson for the Presidency. We regard him as the most reliable democrat at the North. He is an infexible hard shell democrat, tallying with the doctrine of the silver gray whigs on the slavery question.

Col. J. M. Kunkle, of Frederick, has been nominated as

a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth Congressional district, Maryland.

SOUTHERN PLATFORM FOR CHARLESTON.—The Huntaville (Alabama) Democrat, educat by J. W. Clay, Eq., brother of United States Senator Clay, of that State, thus explicitly

No nominee of the Charleston Convention can obtain our support unless the platform adopted shall substantially recognise the constitutional rights of the South on the slavery question, as laid down by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision, to wit: That slavery is recognized in the constitution, and that it is the duty of every department of the federal government—Congressional, judicial and executive—to guard and protect it; and unless the antecedents of the nominees are such as to justify the belief that he will be a safe custodian of the rights of the South under the constitution.

of the Southern democracy. It comes to us from Virginia

Douglas' Mannesto in Cincago.—The Chicago Press & Tribune says of the late copyright manifesto:—

The able and conclusive review of Mr. Douglas' late essay, which we give elsewhere this morning, will well repay perusal. Whoever will carefully read it through will be prepared to place a proper estimate upon that lamest, shallowest and most inconclusive of all of Mr. Douglas' efforts. Regarded as a device to delude persons anxious to be deluded, and to strengthen himself with such of his political friends as have free soil proclivities, Mr. Douglas' paper is ingenious. Regarded as an argument in support of his phantom, it is a sha llow sophism.

ONE FRIEND FOR DOUGLAS.—The Alabama State Sentine! says:—We have no hesitancy in saying that the nationa democracy of Alabama and of Dallas county will, if Mr Douglas receives the nomination of that party at Charles

ton, support him, and support him with a good nationa feeling, believing that they are doing the best for the

pearance of Mr. Douglas's epistle to J. B. Dorr, of Du-buque, Iowa, the Senator seems to have been taken with a mania for letter writing. The Bath (Maine) Sentinel gives

mania for letter writing. The Bath (Maine) Sentinel gives publicity to the following:—

WASEINGTON, July 14, 1859.

Mrs. Lucy Stone—Dear madam:—Your kind letter of the 8th inst., wishing me to be present at a convention of the ladies of the Northwest, to be convened at Chicago on the 12th of Soptember next, to devise measures for the promotion of the happiness and protection of the interests and rights of the female sex, has just been laid before me. You are right, dear madam, when you say that I take a deep interest in all that concerns the ladies of our great and glorious country. And I need not now, after so many years of faithful labor in the cause of popular sovereignty, assure you that you have, in your endeavors to obtain the liberty of governing yourselves in your own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States, the full confidence of my undivided sympathy. I regret, dear madam, that business of great importance will prevent me from being present at your convention. I have the honor to remain, &c.,

PRESENSENTAL CANDIDATES.—The North Carolina Chronicle is in favor of Mr. Badger, Governor Graham, or Mr. Crittenden, as the whig candidate for the Presidency.

The Marshall (Miss.) Democrat nominates the Hon

The Roanoke Crescent, at Plymouth, N. C., hoists the The Sumner (Kansas) Gasette names Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia.

set down for the 1st inst. democratic barbeoue held at Paris, Kentucky, on Thursday last, in honor of the election of Captain W. E. Simms to Congress, and of Colonel John A. Pratt to the State

Senate. Vice President Breckenridge addressed the crowd, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. William Stedman, formerly President of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, is one of the republican candidates for a seat in the Ohio Legislature from the county of Port-

says:—Our own belief is that the views expressed the Judge Douglas will henceforth govern the practical actions of the control of the government and the country, as they have already done; and that there will be no serious attempt to make an issue upon them in the platform of principles to be

DOUGLAS BELOW PAR IN INDIANA .- It is said that the administration men in Indiana are utterly routing their Douglas rivals in the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which appoints the Charlestor delegates. Bright and Fitch, the United States Senators. are uncompromising haters of the Little Giant.

The Highland Democrat is out for Daniel S. Dickinson

State delegation. State delegation.

The Elwood (K. T.) Free Press nominates Seward for President, Abram Lincoln for Vice President, and the notorious Marcus J, Parrott, for Congressional delegate.

## ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa's Mails.

The European mails brought by the Europa reached this city-from Boston at a late hour last night.

quiet and dull. This is a natural reaction of the inter

charge of men whose term of service soon expires and of invalids, and may be only a farce to satisfy England. Mr. Lever has sent in to the directors a final proposal. He offers to charter the Great Eastern for £20,000 cash down,

the Adriatic, exploded a day or two ago. Seven or eigh men were killed or wounded, but the rest of the crew money which are sunk in the purchase of pictures by the wealthier classes in England, from the fact that the collection of the late Lord Northwick has produced no less than £95,725. The sale, which extended over eighteen dealers from all parts of the world. Some of the prices must appear fabulous to the uninitiated. The owner of

this collection spent a life in bringing it together, and now it will be distributed far and wide.

The English papers received by the Europa report that Mr. Hersey Stowell, Jr., of the firm of Slocum, Stowell & Co., of New York, committed suicide at Manchester

The Zurich Conferences.

The fate of Italy is yet a matter of doubt, and there may be a considerable lapse of time before it will be definitely known. A Berlin account of August 23 says:—

Three weeks ago it was believed here that the Conferences of Zurich would be of short duration, and take the world by surprise by the speed of their deliberations and the completeness of their results, such as they might be. Two or three sittings for decency's sake to protocol and sign foregone conclusions, and a couple of official dinners, were suppressed to be the sum of the labors before them. But these sanguine politicians had reckoned without Sardinia and the Italian populations. The attitude of these last has made a grent impression here, proving, as it does, how much the Italians have learnt in the last ten years.

The political tact displayed both by the provisional governments and the Chambers they have called, is assuredly one of the most remarkable facts in history. The Conferences of Zurich cannot pretend to decide the weighty questions which are now on the tapls. To suffer this would be on the part of the great Powers to acknowledge France and Austria as the arbiters of Europe. Solong as the treaty only concerned a boundary between Austria and Sardinia, they and France were competent to decide without the voice of Europe.

The neutrals who had been indifferent to the war must be indifferent to its results, as far as the position of the belligerents and the actual theatre of war are concerned. But the remodelling of Italy is a matter in which all the great Powers are alike interested, and the present Prussian Cabinet is as little inclined as the English one to suffer a foreble restoration of Frinces whose rule over unwilling subjects would only lead to fresh complications. Either the decision on their future government must be left entirely to themselves, or, as in 1815, a Congress must be called to regulate their affairs.

There is a strong feeling, therefore, in favor of a Congress—not a Congress summoned, like The fate of Italy is yet a matter of doubt, and there

The Urops in England and France. The gathering of the crops in England proceeds rather slowly, on account of an unusual scarcity of hands. The accounts from many districts are unfavorable as to the yield, which will be deficien in weight to a considerable extent. To compensate for this says the Markiane Express, it is universally acknowledged that the farmers throughout the country hold the largest stock of old wheat that they have had at this season for ten years; so that this will fully compensate for whatever deficiency may be found in the weight of four per quarter. We have also a large stock of foreign wheat on hand, both in London and at the outports, that will still further help to make up any requirements.

at the outports, that will still further help to make up any requirements.

In France the case is different. The crops in the south have been housed, and are reported to exhibit a large deficiency in the average yield. It is estimated that, upon the entire crop of wheat in that country, there will be one-fourth less than an average; so that it is not considered there will be much to spare for exportation. It is probable that the French millers will still ship flour to England, when they can do it at a profit, even with a chance of having to fetch it back again at an advanced wice afterwards.

chance of having to fetch it back again at an advanced price afterwards.

There is also in France, as here, a large stock of old wheat in the hands of the farmers of Normandy and Brittany, whilst supplies from the Black Sea can be readily obtained, when the price and the sliding-scale will allow. At the commencement of the harvest there was a considerable advance in price in most of the French markets; but a reaction has since taken place, although the

The London Builders' Strike.

The strike in the building trade of the metropolis shows how strongly the co-operative principle is at work among all the classes who live by manual labor. There was a meeting of delegates the other evening, who represented trades that have little or no interest in connection with the erection of dwellings, and all these persons evinced sympathy for the men now engaged in the contest with their employers—promised them donations of money from their respective clubs, as well as individual subscriptions.

from their respective clues, as wert as matrical sacreptions.

But, notwithstanding, the unemployed workmen fare badly, and cannot keep body and soul together unless the "sinews of war" come in more plentifully. There are tens of thousands of good builders in Continental cities who would think 30s. a week for ten hours labor per day actual wealth. The master-builders have committed a manifest injustice—their vengeance has fallen upon the men who belong to the trades unions as well as upon those who do not.

A poor fellow writes to one of the papers pointing out

those who do not.

A poor fellow writes to one of the papers pointing out this fact, which he describes as making the innocent suffer with the guilty:—"Why not open these establishments," he asks to "non-society men, who are the equals of society men is skill? By doing this, and withdrawing the document, their shops would be filled with good workmen before the week expires." This appears to be a feasible proposal.

# A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER BURNED TO DEATH .- The cam

Pascall No. 345 Eighth avenue, on Thursday evening, as reported in our issue of yesterday, has resulted fatally to Mrs. Pascall and her daughter. The daughter died about four o'clock A. M., while the mother expired in a few Mrs. Pascali and her daugher. The danginer dea about four o'clock A. M., while the mother expired in a few hours afterwards. Coroner Gamble held inquests upon the bodies yesterday afternoon, when the following facts were elicited:—Mrs. Pascall and her daughter, it appears, were engaged in pouring camphene into the crevices of a bedstead which had become infested with vermin, when the lamp was placed in close proximity to the mouth of the can, which immediately exploded, setting fire to the clothing of the women, and also to the furniture in the room. Mrs. Pascall, in her fright and agony, got out of the bedroom window, and hung from the sill by her hands, until she was rescued from her perilous position by a citizen who was passing at the time. Miss Pascall ran down stairs for relief, but fainted in the hallway, where she was subsequently found. The face, hands, neck and lower extremities of the unfortunate women were burned to a crisp, so deadly were the effects of the explosion. The verdict of the jury in each case was "Accidental death." Mrs. Pascall was fifty-nine years of age, and was a native of England. Elizabeth Pascall, the daughter, was about twenty-five years of age. The accident caused quite an excitement in the neighborhood, especially when it was known how terribly Intal were the consequences.

Killed BY Falling Out of A Window.—Maria Toole, alias Cotton, a woman of intemperate habits, fell out of a fourth

RILEO BY FALING OCT OF A WINDOW.—MARIA TOOIS, alias Cotton, a woman of intemperate habits, fell out of a fourth story window at No. 61 Willet street, on Thursday evening, and was instantly killed. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death." Deceased was twenty-two years of age, and was a native of Ireland.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SIGN PAINTER .- George Sampson, a sign painter, while engaged at work at the corner of Ninth avenue and Forty-first street, yesterday morning, fel

City Polities.

TAMMANY HALL DELEGATION FOR SYRACUSE.

The Tammany Hall Delegation for the Syracuse Convention met last night, at the "usual place," to receive orders from the "owners" of the General Committee. Edward Cooper was elected Chairman, and Wm. N. McIntyre Secretary. After the transaction of business that did not transpire to the outsiders, Captain Rynders made a motion, which was carried, that the delegates meet at the Voorhies House, Syracuse, on the 14th inst.

hies House, Syracuse, on the 14th inst.

The Fifth Assembly District Convention met again last night, but failed to elect a delegate for the State Convention. The vote stood as at the formor meeting, visconia, 5; Delavan, 8; Norris, 2; blank, 1. They meet again to-night.

## IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF DOCS.

Before Judge Russell.

SEPT. 9.—Soon after the opening of the court this morn ng, the City Judge rendered the following interesting decision on a motion to quash an indictment against Der

inst Campbell, for the alleged larcely of a valuable Newfoundland dog:—

The People vs. Dennis Campbell.—The defendant
was indicted at the last March term of this Court for
grand larceny, in stealing (as averred) one dog of the
value of \$50, and one collar, of the value of \$1, the property of Jeronomaus S. Underfill. A denurrer to the indictment was argued before me at the last July term, on the
ground that the stealing of a dog was not an offence by
the laws of this State. Accompanying the indictment was
a stipulation, that it be considered as alleging that the dog
in question was reclaimed, and made tame and domestic;
and that the defendant, knowing it to be such, feloniously
took and carried it away; and further, that the averment
in the indictment as to the theft of the collar be deemed
to have been omitted. The object was to present the
question as though the indictment had been framed upon
the simple clonious taking of the dog. It is impossible
for the Court to considere this situalation in deckling the
question as to whether a dog is property so as to be the
subject of larceny. If it should be determined that a dog
is not the subject of such an offence, the indictment would
stand for the collar, which would make it in effect an indictment for petit larceny. If it should be so determined,
and the prosecution cannot support the charge of stealing
the collar, then, of course, the District Attorney would
not prox the indictment. No sipulation of this character
can affect the structure of the indictment as it emanated
from the Grand Jury. The charge, as made, being a felony,
the constitution of this State requiring the presentment or
indictment of a frand Jury as a pre-requisite to trial; and if
the pleading they file with the Court could be remodelled
by stipulations between the counsel.

This Court cannot acquire jurisdiction to try an offence
by consent, nor can its jurisdiction over an offence to
changed by consent so as to embrace any other than
that presented by the Grand Jury, where the action

and rules of judicial proceedings." The present indictment is a constitutional mode of proceeding, within the principle of this remark, and the defendant can waive no legal right by any consent he may give in reference to its important averments.

I have concluded to pass upon the question presented, and which was argued with ability on both sides, for the purpose of fixing the character of the indictment as to being one for grand or petit larceny.

At the common law larceny could be committed of domestic cattle—i.e., sheep, oxen, horses, &c., or of domestic fowls—i.e., hens, ducks, geese, &c.; because, according to Lord Hale, they were "under propristy," and served for food. So, as to beasts or birds fera maturar, which were reclaimed, and made tame or domestic, and served for food—i.e., deers, pheasants, partridges, &c., if the this knew them to be tame. It could not be committed as to some things whereof the owner might have a lawfet property, and "such whereupon he might maintain an ascition of trespass"—i.e., mastiffs, spaniels, greyhounds, bloodhounds—by reason, as Lord Hale says, of the baseness of their nature; nor of some things wild by nature, yet reclaimed by art or industry—i.e., bears, foxes, ferrets, &c., because they served not for food, but pleasure. (1 Hale's P. C. 510, 511.) The same rules are stated in substance in 2 Fast. P. C. 605—614, except as to dogs, because when this author wrote the statute 10 Geo. 3 c. 18 was in force, making the stealing of dogs punishable upon a conviction before two Justices. Blackstone repeats the same rules—(4 Black. Com., p. 235, 236.)—and says that "dogs of all sorts, and other creatures kept for whim and pleasure, though a man may have a sort of lease property therein, and maintain a civil action for the loss of them, are not of such estimation as that the crime of stealing them amounts to larceny." If this author means to say that a civil action could be maintained for the value of dogs, if wrongfully laken, it is difficult to see why they were not the law o

grand larceny, &c." "Personal property," as here used, is defined by a subsequent section (2 R S., 702, sec. 33) "to mean goods, chattels, effects, evidences of rights in action and all written instruments," &c.

Sectlens 64 66 increase the offence if committed in a dwelling house, or in a ship or other vessel, or if committed by stealing in the night time from the person of another. Section 68 relates to the offence of severing produce from the soil of another, or property from the building of another, to the value of more than twenty-live dollars—which was not larceny at the common law. Sections 66 and 67 were intended rather to be rules of evidence than to serve to create or designate any distinct offences. They relate to written instruments—t. e. bonds, covenants, notes, bills of exchange, drafts, orders, receipts, lottery tickets, &c.—and provide for ascertaining the value of such securities, or declare what shall be their value, if stolen, considered as the subjects of larceny. They commence thus—will the property stolen consist of any." &c.; showing that the particular property referred to is "personal property," within section 68. Section 66 relates to the stealing of the records, &c., of courts of justice. Since the Revised Statutes went into operation the Legislature have made the offence of stealing railroad passenger tickets, before the sale thereof, or before being issued to the agents of the companies for sale, the subject of larceny—(6 R. S., Sh ed., 969, 969, sec. 57, 67, 77.) This is a new crime, and would not have been the subject of larcenyde R. S. Sh the d., 969, 969, sec. 57, 67, 77. This is a new crime, and would not have been the subject of larcenyunder the People vs. Loomis, cited above. As the law stood, these tickets would have had no value until they had been issued by their respective companies.

As I understand section 63 of the Statutes, it is meant to define the offence of grand larceny in reference to personal property, which can be, or is, held, or enjoyed as personal proper

of these dumpression destroys the notion of property, although the timps themselves may remain physically untouched."

If what is or what is not property depends upon the laws or usages of society, it would be impossible to say that the quality of the exclusive right of the owner to the use or eapoyment of his dog—his absolute power to set and dispose of it, and the other characteristics and attributes of property—had not been impressed by those laws and usages upon that useful animat. If property is a notion of society—if common consent is the basis of, or requisite to its recognition or maintenance—for zone of the brute creation could this principle be claimed with more propriety or fruth than this one.

Assuming, then, that property is something which can be appropriated or donated to one's exchairs use or enjoyment—something which can be sold or otherwise disposed of at will—something, for a violation of our rights in relation to which the law provides adequate remedies—something which it is not unlawful to hold, and which, therefore, the law is bound to guard us in the possession of—the inquiry arises, how are dogs locked upon or considered by the law?

In Funnam vs. Payne (13 John R. 312) it was held that any person is justified in killing a forecious and dangerous dog, which is permitted to run at large by its owner, or to escape through neighent keeping, the owner having notice of its vicious disposition. The action in the court below was to recover for the killing of a dog. The plaintiff had Judgment; but the Suprems of the circumstances, the dog was properly killed. There